Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:SSSPTA1644PNH

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	SEP 01	New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover!
NEWS	4	OCT 28	KOREAPAT now available on STN
NEWS	5	NOV 18	Current-awareness alerts, saved answer sets, and current search transcripts to be affected by CERAB, COMPUAB, ELCOM, and SOLIDSTATE reloads
NEWS	6	NOV 30	PHAR reloaded with additional data
NEWS	7	DEC 01	LISA now available on STN
NEWS	8	DEC 09	12 databases to be removed from STN on December 31, 2004

NEWS EXPRESS	OCTOBER 29 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01A, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 11 AUGUST 2004
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific research. Use for software development or design or implementation of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:18:58 ON 14 DEC 2004

=> file medline embase biosis scisearch caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:19:10 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:19:10 ON 14 DEC 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:19:10 ON 14 DEC 2004
Copyright (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 14:19:10 ON 14 DEC 2004
Copyright (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:19:10 ON 14 DEC 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s copolymer 1 preparation
L1 16 COPOLYMER 1 PREPARATION

=> dup remove l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2 13 DUP REMOVE L1 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l2 1-13 cbib abs

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 13 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
95:289238 The Genuine Article (R) Number: QU128. LIVING FREE-RADICAL GRAFT-**COPOLYMERS .1. PREPARATION** AND PROPERTIES.
ROHA M (Reprint); WANG H T; HARWOOD H J; SEBENIK A. DR MAX ROHA ASSOCIATES, 8205 PARKVIEW RD, BRECKSVILLE, OH, 44141 (Reprint); UNIV AKRON, MAURICE MORTON INST POLYMER SCI, AKRON, OH, 44325. MACROMOLECULAR SYMPOSIA (MAR 1995) Vol. 91, pp. 81-92. ISSN: 1022-1360. Pub. country: USA. Language: ENGLISH.
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Polymers substituted with thio groups are useful for the photochemical synthesis of graft copolymers. Such copolymers have been prepared by the initial conversion of backbone polymers containing chlorinated substituents into polymers containing diethyldithiocarbamate (TC), isopropyl xanthate (IX) or mercaptobenzothiazole (BT) functionality. The photochemical reaction of monomers with these products produced graft copolymers. A variety of halogenated polymers were investigated as starting materials for these syntheses, including poly(vinyl chloride), chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride), chlorinated polyethylene, chlorobutyl rubber and neoprene. Characteristics of the grafting reactions, including ''pseudo-living'' behavior and tandem grafting aspects, were investigated. Glass transitions of the grafted polymers were found to vary uniformly with composition for most of the grafted products.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 13 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 1
93:283413 The Genuine Article (R) Number: KZ776. POLY(ARYL ETHER KETONE) BLOCK AND CHAIN-EXTENDED **COPOLYMERS .1.** **PREPARATION** AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A NEW CLASS OF FUNCTIONAL POLY(ARYL ETHER KETONE) OLIGOMERS. CLENDINNING R A (Reprint); KELSEY D R; BOTKIN J H; WINSLOW P A; YOUSSEFI M; COTTER R J; MATZNER M; KWIATKOWSKI G T. AMOCO PERFORMANCE PROD INC, 4500 MCGINNIS FERRY RD, ALPHARETTA, GA, 30202 (Reprint). MACROMOLECULES (26 APR 1993) Vol. 26, No. 9, pp. 2361-2365. ISSN: 0024-9297. Pub. country: USA. Language: ENGLISH.
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB A series of poly(aryl ether ketone) (PAEK) oligomers with controlled molecular weights and end groups has been prepared via the Friedel-Crafts reaction of terephthaloyl chloride with diphenyl ether in the presence of either p-fluorobenzoyl chloride or fluorobenzene as the chain-terminating agents. The p-fluorobenzoyl chloride route is preferred, and the reaction is carried out in 1,2-dichloroethane, at 20-30 wt % solids, in the presence of a 30-40 mol % excess of aluminum chloride. A troublesome side reaction involving alkylation of the benzene rings is minimized under these conditions and is further minimized by the addition of a complexing agent. The oligomers were characterized by fluorine content, C-13 NMR, laser desorption-mass spectrometry, and GPC, which proved to be a powerful tool for the determination of purity. The fluorine contents agreed well with calculated values indicating a high degree of difunctionality.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 13 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on

92:347442 The Genuine Article (R) Number: HW861. POLY(STYRENE-B-2-VINYLPYRIDINE-1-OXIDE) AND POLY(DIMETHYLSILOXANE-B-2 VINYLPYRIDINE-1-OXIDE) DIBLOCK **COPOLYMERS .1. PREPARATION** AND CHARACTERIZATION. BIGGS S; VINCENT B (Reprint). UNIV BRISTOL, SCH CHEM, BRISTOL BS8 1TS, AVON, ENGLAND. COLLOID AND POLYMER SCIENCE (MAY 1992) Vol. 270, No. 5, pp. 505-510. ISSN: 0303-402X. Pub. country: ENGLAND. Language: ENGLISH.

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Sequential anionic polymerisation routes have been used to prepare AB diblock copolymers, where A is either polystyrene or polydimethylsiloxane, and B is poly(2-vinylpyridine-1-oxide). The latter block, which is water-soluble, was obtained from rhe oxidation of poly(2-vinylpyridine) using peroxyacetic acid (giving 100% yield).

The resultant diblock copolymers were characterised by gel-permeation chromatography, proton nuclear magnetic resonance and gravimetric microanalysis to give relative block lengths and polydispersity indices. For both types of block copolymers M(w)BAR/M(n)BAR values < 1.25 could be readily obtained under carefully controlled conditions.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 13 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

90:510845 The Genuine Article (R) Number: DY601. WATER-SOLUBLE IMIDE-AMIDE **COPOLYMERS .1. PREPARATION** AND CHARACTERIZATION OF POLY[ACRYLAMIDE-CO-SODIUM N-(4-SULFOPHENYL)MALEIMIDE]. HOCKING M B (Reprint); SYME D T; AXELSON D E; MICHAELIAN K H. UNIV VICTORIA, DEPT CHEM, POB 1700, VICTORIA V8W 2Y2, BC, CANADA (Reprint); ENERGY MINES & RESOURCES CANADA, CANADA CTR MINERAL & ENERGY TECHNOL, COAL RES LABS, DEVON T0C 1E0, ALBERTA, CANADA. JOURNAL OF POLYMER SCIENCE PART A-POLYMER CHEMISTRY (1990) Vol. 28, No. 11, pp. 2949-2968. Pub. country: CANADA. Language: ENGLISH.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 13 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

90:372927 The Genuine Article (R) Number: DM196. WOOL BUTADIENE **COPOLYMERS .1. PREPARATION** AND MORPHOLOGY. RUSSELL I M (Reprint); EVANS D J. CSIRO, DIV WOOL TECHNOL, POB 21, BELMONT, VIC 3216, AUSTRALIA (Reprint). JOURNAL OF APPLIED POLYMER SCIENCE (1990) Vol. 40, No. 11-1, pp. 1951-1970. Pub. country: AUSTRALIA. Language: ENGLISH.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 13 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

90:130752 The Genuine Article (R) Number: CQ566. COPOLYMERS OF ANIONIC-POLYMERIZATION OF OCTANELACTAM WITH LAUROLACTAM (NYLON-8/12 **COPOLYMERS**) **.1. PREPARATION** AND GENERAL-PROPERTIES. KEHAYOGLOU A H (Reprint); ARVANITOYANNIS I. ARISTOTELIAN UNIV SALONIKA, ORGAN CHEM TECHNOL LAB, GR-54006 SALONIKA, GREECE (Reprint). EUROPEAN POLYMER JOURNAL (1990) Vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 261-266. Pub. country: GREECE. Language: ENGLISH.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 13 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

89:502673 The Genuine Article (R) Number: AR274. STRUCTURE PROPERTY RELATIONSHIPS IN STYRENE BUTYL ACRYLATE EMULSION **COPOLYMERS** . **1. PREPARATION** AND CHARACTERIZATION OF LATEXES. CRUZRIVERA A; RIOSGUERRERO L; MONNET C; SCHLUND B; GUILLOT J; PICHOT C (Reprint). CNRS, MAT ORGAN LAB, BP 24, F-69390 VERNAISON, FRANCE; NATL AUTONOMOUS UNIV MEXICO, FAC QUIM, MEXICO CITY 04510, DF, MEXICO. POLYMER (1989) Vol. 30, No. 10, pp. 1872-1882. Pub. country: FRANCE; MEXICO. Language: ENGLISH.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

1990:37033 Document No. 112:37033 Structure-property relationships in styrene-butyl acrylate emulsion **copolymers. 1.**

Preparation and characterization of latexes. Cruz-Rivera, A.; Rios-Guerrero, L.; Monnet, C.; Schlund, B.; Guillot, J.; Pichot, C. (Fac. Quim., UNAM, Mexico City, 04510, Mex.). Polymer, 30(10), 1872-82 (English) 1989. CODEN: POLMAG. ISSN: 0032-3861.

AB A series of Bu acrylate-styrene copolymer latexes were obtained by emulsion copolymn. in the presence of a blend of emulsifiers (Aerosol MA80 + Aerosol 22N) and with K2S2O8 as initiator. Three different comonomer compns. were selected (25/75, 50/50 and 75/25) and three reaction pathways (corrected batch, core-shell and multistep polymns.) were carried out so as to get various particle morphols. The kinetics of the different copolymns. were predicted correctly using a simple simulation program based on available reactivity ratios and thermodn. parameters (partition coeffs.) as well as on given "online" data (rate of monomer addition). All samples were accurately characterized in terms of mol. properties (mol.-weight distribution, glass transition temperature and chemical microstructure) and colloidal properties (particle size and charge d.). Differences can be explained according to the reaction pathway. Extended simulation was also able to predict the corresponding variations in the monomer sequence distributions and glass transition temps.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 13 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 3

89:183209 The Genuine Article (R) Number: T8989. ACRYLONITRILE BLOCK **COPOLYMERS .1. PREPARATION** OF POLYACRYLONITRILE CONTAINING AZO-LINKAGE IN THE MAIN CHAIN BY ANIONIC INSERTION POLYMERIZATION. YAGCI Y (Reprint); MENCELOGLU Y Z; BAYSAL B M; GUNGOR A. ISTANBUL TECH UNIV, DEPT CHEM, ISTANBUL 80626, TURKEY (Reprint); TUBITAK RES INST BASIC SCI, DEPT CHEM, KOCAELI, TURKEY. POLYMER BULLETIN (1989) Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 259-263. Pub. country: TURKEY. Language: ENGLISH.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 13 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

78:407649 The Genuine Article (R) Number: FR173. ETHYLENE-BUTADIENE **COPOLYMERS .1. PREPARATION** WITH MODIFIED VANADIUM CATALYSTS. BRUZZONE M; CARBONARO A (Reprint); CORNO C. SNAM PROGETTI SPA, DIREZIONE RICERCA & SVILUPPO, 20097 S DONATO MILANESE, MILAN, ITALY. MAKROMOLEKULARE CHEMIE-MACROMOLECULAR CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS (1978) Vol. 179, No. 9, pp. 2173-2185. Pub. country: ITALY. Language: ENGLISH.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

1978:581019 Document No. 89:181019 Ethylene-butadiene **copolymers, 1. Preparation** with modified vanadium catalysts. Bruzzone, Mario; Carbonaro, Antonio; Corno, Carlo (SNAM Progetti S.p.A., Milan, Italy). Makromolekulare Chemie, 179(9), 2173-85 (English) 1978. CODEN: MACEAK. ISSN: 0025-116X.

AB Butadiene and ethylene were copolymd. using a catalyst system containing vanadium tris(acetylacetonate) [13476-99-8], chlorodiethylaluminum [96-10-6], and an acidic component modifier or its precursor. The nature and amount of the acidic modifier regulate the polymerization rate and the mol. weight composition and long-chain branching of the polymer, so that strict control of the catalyst system is required. Copolymers contained 1-5 mol.% unsatn., melted at approx. 132°, and were S-vulcanizable.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

1979:541488 Document No. 91:141488 Studies on sulfated castor oil-acrylic **copolymers. 1. Preparation** and characterization. Kanniappan, E. P.; Rao, K. Panduranga; Rajadurai, S. (Cent. Leather Res. Inst., Madras, India). Leather Science (Madras), 25(12), 507-12 (English) 1978. CODEN: LESCA9. ISSN: 0023-9771.

AB The title polymers, prepared by emulsion polymerization, were characterized with regard to viscosity, total solids, solvent miscibility, storage and mech.

stability, and chemical resistance, for potential use as tanning-fatliquoring agents. Sulfated castor oil was polymerized with methacrylic acid (I), I and Et acrylate, or I and Me methacrylate, using K2S2O8 as catalyst. The products had good mech. and storage stabilities without phase separation and coagulation. Viscosity increased with increasing I-sulfated castor oil ratio. IR demonstrated copolymer formation.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 13 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
78:262357 The Genuine Article (R) Number: FD358. RANDOMLY BRANCHED STYRENE-DIVINYLBENZENE **COPOLYMERS .1.** **PREPARATION**, MOLECULAR-WEIGHT CHARACTERIZATION, AND GPC ANALYSIS. AMBLER M R (Reprint); MCINTYRE D. UNIV AKRON, INST POLYMER SCI, AKRON, OH, 44325 (Reprint). JOURNAL OF APPLIED POLYMER SCIENCE (1977) Vol. 21, No. 12, pp. 3237-3250. Pub. country: USA. Language: ENGLISH.

=> s GLAT copolymer
L3 4 GLAT COPOLYMER

=> dup remove l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 4 DUP REMOVE L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l4 1-4 cbib abs

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
2000:227679 Document No. 132:264109 Copolymer 1 related polypeptides for use as molecular weight markers and for therapeutic use. Gad, Alexander; Lis, Dora (Yeda Research and Development Co., Ltd., Israel; Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2000018794 A1 20000406, 72 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1999-US22402 19990924. PRIORITY: US 1998-101693 19980925.
AB The copolymer 1 related polypeptides are capable of binding to HMC class II antigen, HLA-DR1, HLA-DR2, HLA-DR4, or antigen presenting cell. The copolymer 1 related polypeptides are useful as mol. weight markers for accurate determination of the mol. weight of glatiramer acetate and other copolymers.
The present invention provides a plurality of mol. weight markers for determining the mol. weight of glatiramer acetate and other copolymers which display linear relationships between molar ellipticity and mol. weight, and between retention time and the log of the mol. weight The mol. weight markers also optimally demonstrate biol. activity similar to glatiramer acetate or corresponding copolymers and can be used for treating or preventing various immune diseases.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
1999:45133 Document No. 130:105317 Pharmaceutical compositions comprising synthetic peptide copolymer for prevention of graft-versus-host disease. Aharoni, Rina; Arnon, Ruth; Chao, Nelson J.; Schlegel, Paul G.; Sela, Michael; Teitelbaum, Dvora (Yeda Research and Development Co. Ltd., Israel; Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University). U.S. US 5858964 A 19990112, 11 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 421,412, abandoned. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1995-540388 19951006. PRIORITY: US 1995-421412 19950414.
AB Pharmaceutical compns. comprising as active ingredient a synthetic random copolymer of average mol. weight of about 4,000-12,000, preferably 6,000-8,000,

said copolymer consisting of glutamic acid (Glu), lysine (Lys), alanine (Ala) and tyrosine (Tyr) residues in a relative molar ratio of 1.4-2.1 parts of Glu to 3.2-4.4 parts of Lys to 4.0-6.0 parts of Ala to 1.0 parts of Tyr (herein **GLAT copolymers**), can be used in a method for prevention and treatment of graft-vs.-host disease in patients in the course of bone marrow and organ transplantation.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

1997:539743 Document No. 127:247057 Studies on the mechanism and specificity of the effect of the synthetic random copolymer GLAT on graft-versus-host disease.. Aharoni, Rina; Schlegel, Paul G.; Teitelbaum, Dvora; Roikhel-Karpov, Olga; Chen, Yanfei; Arnon, Ruth; Sela, Michael; Chao, Nelson J. (Department of Immunology, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, 76100, Israel). Immunology Letters, 58(2), 79-87 (English) 1997. CODEN: IMLED6. ISSN: 0165-2478. Publisher: Elsevier.

AB Graft-vs.-host disease (GVHD), which occurs when donor T-cells recognize multiple minor host histocompatibility antigens as non-self, presents the major limitation to successful allogeneic bone-marrow transplantation. The synthetic random copolymer of the amino acids, L-Glu, L-Lys, L-Ala and L-Tyr, termed GLAT, with promiscuous binding to multiple MHC class II alleles, reduces the incidence, onset and severity of disease in the B10.D2→BALB/c model of lethal GVHD. GLAT inhibited the proliferative response towards host of both spleen cells from mice with GVHD and also of the effector T cell line established from these mice. Administration of GLAT for a limited period after transplantation completely abolished the cytotoxic activity toward host cells exerted by spleen cells from mice with GVHD. Whereas spleen and bone marrow cells from control mice with GVHD secreted IL-2 and IFN-γ when cocultured with host cells, these inflammatory cytokines could not be detected in supernatants of cells from GLAT treated mice. Moreover spleens and bone marrow cells from GLAT treated mice secreted small but significant amts. of IL-4 and IL-6 when cocultured with GLAT, suggesting that GLAT not only inhibits pro-GVHD cytokines but also causes a beneficial effect by inducing secretion of Th2 type cytokines. GLAT binds strongly to MHC mols. of host as well as donor haplotype. D-GLAT, identical to GLAT but composed of D-amino acids is also effective in preventing GVHD. D-GLAT does not cross-react with L-GLAT, but still binds strongly to MHC-class II mols. These findings indicate that MHC blocking is involved in the therapeutic effect of GLAT on GVHD. The cumulative data demonstrate that GLAT modulates the effector mechanisms involved in GVHD, and can be potentially used for the prevention of GVHD across minor histocompatibility barriers.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

1996:306676 Document No. 125:8350 A synthetic random basic copolymer with promiscuous binding to class II major histocompatibility complex molecules inhibits T-cell proliferative responses to major and minor histocompatibility antigens in vitro and confers the capacity to prevent murine graft-versus-host disease in vivo. Schlegel, Paul G.; Aharoni, Rina; Chen, Yanfei; Chen, Jun; Teitelbaum, Dvora; Arnon, Ruth; Sela, Michael; Chao, Nelson J. (Sch. Med., Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA, 94305, USA). Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 93(10), 5061-5066 (English) 1996. CODEN: PNASA6. ISSN: 0027-8424. Publisher: National Academy of Sciences.

AB Graft-vs.-host disease (GVHD) is a T-cell-mediated disease of transplanted donor T cells recognizing host alloantigens. Data presented in this report show, to our knowledge, for the first time that a synthetic copolymer of the amino acids L-Glu, L-Lys, L-Ala, and L-Tyr (mol. ratio, 1.9:6,0:4.7:1.0' M4, 6000-85,000), termed GLAT, with promiscuous binding to multiple major histocompatibility complex class II alleles is capable of preventing lethal GVHD in the B10.D2 → BALBc model (both H-2d) across minor histocompatibility barriers. Administration of GLAT over a limited time after transplant significantly reduced the incidence, onset, and severity of disease. GLAT also improved long-term survival from lethal GVHD: 14/25 (56%) of exptl. mice survived > 140 days after

transplant compared to 2/26 of saline-treated or to 1/10 of hen egg lysozyme-treated control mice (P < 0.01). Long-term survivors were documented to be fully chimeric by PCR anal. of a polymorphic microsatellite region in the interleukin 1β gene. In vitro, GLAT inhibited the mixed lymphocyte culture in a dose-dependent fashion across a variety of major barriers tested. Furthermore, GLAT inhibited the response of nylon wool-enriched T cells to syngeneic antigen-presenting cells presenting minor histocompatibility antigens. Prepulsing of the antigen-presenting cells with GLAT reduced the proliferative response, suggesting that GLAT reduced the proliferative response, suggesting that GLAT inhibits antigen presentation.

=> s size exclusion chromatography
L5 27838 SIZE EXCLUSION CHROMATOGRAPHY

=> s l5 adn sephadex column
MISSING OPERATOR L5 ADN
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l5 and sephadex column
L6 2 L5 AND SEPHADEX COLUMN

=> dup remove l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7 2 DUP REMOVE L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l7 1-2 cbib abs

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
1989:44619 Document No. 110:44619 Determination of adsorbable organic halogens (AOX) and their molecular weight distribution in surface water samples. Wigilius, B.; Allard, B.; Boren, H.; Grimvall, A. (Dep. Water Environ. Stud., Univ. Linkoeping, Linkoeping, S-581 83, Swed.). Chemosphere, 17(10), 1985-94 (English) 1988. CODEN: CMSHAF. ISSN: 0045-6535.
AB The hypothesis that complexing of Cl- with humic substances may interfere with the anal. of adsorbable organic halogens (AOX) in surface waters was tested and rejected in expts. with the radioactive isotope 36Cl. However, the recovery of AOX from activated C added to water samples was strongly pH-dependent and thereby statistically correlated to the recovery of humic substances. A procedure for determining the mol. weight distribution of AOX in surface water was developed. After preconcn. in a rotary evaporator, the sample was fractionated with a Sephadex G-25 column, and AOX were determined for each of the fractions collected. A HPLC (**size exclusion chromatog.**) column, giving the same elution order as the **Sephadex column**, provided a method for calibration of the fractionation. Anal. of surface waters not affected by industrial effluents showed that such waters normally contained 10-50 μg AOX/L, and that the mol. weight distribution of the AOX did not differ markedly from that of the aqueous organic substances. The observed concns. of AOX indicate that there is a large, thus far unidentified, source of organohalogen compds. in surface water.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
1985:403076 Document No. 103:3076 The use of multidimensional chromatography for the isolation of synthetic oligodeoxyribonucleotides on a preparative scale. Eckstein, H.; Schott, H. (Inst. Org. Chem., Univ. Tuebingen, Tuebingen, D-7400, Fed. Rep. Ger.). Chromatographia, 19, 236-9 (English) 1984. CODEN: CHRGB7. ISSN: 0009-5893.
AB A critical step in the chemical preparation of oligonucleotides is the chromatog. purification of the deprotected oligomers. In case of large quantities of

reaction products, the oligonucleotides are first enriched on a QAE-**Sephadex column** at low pressure. The obtained fractions are then purified by multidimensional chromatog. making use of 3 independent phys. properties of the solutes: mol. size, ionic net charge, and hydrophobicity. In the 1st dimension, **size-exclusion chromatog.** (Sephadex G-15) is used. In the 2nd dimension, the high-mol.-weight fraction from the **size-exclusion chromatog.** is applied to an HPLC ion-exchange column (Partisil-10 SAX). Usually, the last peak is collected and transferred to an HPLC reversed-phase column (Nucleosil C18) where the components are separated according to their hydrophobicity in the 3rd dimension. The efficiency of this multidimensional chromatog. procedure is demonstrated by the unequivocal fingerprints after radioactive labeling of the isolated oligonucleotides.

```
=> s sephadex column chromatography
L8        1510 SEPHADEX COLUMN CHROMATOGRAPHY

=> s l8 and glatiramer acetate
L9           0 L8 AND GLATIRAMER ACETATE

=> s l8 and copolymer
L10          1 L8 AND COPOLYMER

=> d l10 cbib abs

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
1968:56685   Document No. 68:56685  Fractionation of serine transfer
     ribonucleic acids from Escherichia coli and their coding properties.
     Ishikura, Hisayuki; Nishimura, Susumu (Tokyo Med. Denta. Univ., Tokyo,
     Japan). Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, 155(1), 72-81 (English) 1968.
     CODEN: BBACAQ.  ISSN: 0006-3002.
AB   DEAE-Sephadex column chromatog. and
     reversed-phase column chromatog. were used to fractionate E. coli transfer
     RNAs (tRNAs). Four fractions of serine tRNAs were obtained. One of these
     4 fractions was highly purified by both column chromatographic procedures.
     The binding of 3 of these fractions to ribosomes was stimulated by
     copolymers UC (5:1), UC (1:5), UCG (1:1:1), and UCA (1:1:1).
     Copolymers AGU (1:1:1) or AGC (1:1:1) showed no stimulation of the
     binding of these 3 fractions. On the other hand, the binding of 1 of the
     4 fractions was not stimulated by any of the UC-containing copolymers
     . The stimulation effects of the binding of this fraction to ribosomes
     were shown by copolymers AGU (1:1:1) and AGC (1:1:1).
     Trinucleotides, ApGpU and ApGpC, also showed the stimulation effect on the
     binding of this fraction to ribosomes.  20 references.

=> s glatiramer acetate
L11       1268 GLATIRAMER ACETATE

=> s l11 and chromatography
L12          1 L11 AND CHROMATOGRAPHY

=> d l12 cbib abs

L12  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
2000:227679   Document No. 132:264109  Copolymer 1 related polypeptides for use
     as molecular weight markers and for therapeutic use.  Gad, Alexander; Lis,
     Dora (Yeda Research and Development Co., Ltd., Israel; Teva
     Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.).  PCT Int. Appl. WO 2000018794 A1 20000406, 72
     pp.  DESIGNATED STATES: W:  AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY,
     CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,
     HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV,
     MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL,
```

TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1999-US22402 19990924. PRIORITY: US 1998-101693 19980925.

AB The copolymer 1 related polypeptides are capable of binding to HMC class II antigen, HLA-DR1, HLA-DR2, HLA-DR4, or antigen presenting cell. The copolymer 1 related polypeptides are useful as mol. weight markers for accurate determination of the mol. weight of **glatiramer acetate** and other copolymers. The present invention provides a plurality of mol. weight markers for determining the mol. weight of **glatiramer acetate** and other copolymers which display linear relationships between molar ellipticity and mol. weight, and between retention time and the log of the mol. weight The mol. weight markers also optimally demonstrate biol. activity similar to **glatiramer acetate** or corresponding copolymers and can be used for treating or preventing various immune diseases.

=> s l11 and average molecular weight
L13 1 L11 AND AVERAGE MOLECULAR WEIGHT

=> d l13 cbib abs

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
2003:454587 Document No. 139:26602 Processes for the measurement of the potency of **glatiramer acetate.** Klinger, Ety (Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Israel; Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2003048735 A2 20030612, 88 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG, TR. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 2002-US38859 20021204. PRIORITY: US 2001-PV338767 20011204.

AB An in vitro method for the measurement of the relative potency of a test batch of **glatiramer acetate** is provided. The method is based on bio-recognition of T-cell epitopes by **glatiramer acetate** reference standard-specific T-cells which secrete cytokines in response to **glatiramer acetate** in the culture. In this method, the recognition of **glatiramer acetate** batches by T-cells is monitored by measuring the levels of interleukin-2 in the culture media by ELISA. The method is specific to **glatiramer acetate** peptides and is sensitive to the **average mol. weight** of the peptide mixture In addition, a process for preparing a batch of **glatiramer acetate** as acceptable for pharmaceutical use is described.

=> s l11 and molecular weight
L14 6 L11 AND MOLECULAR WEIGHT

=> dup remove l14
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
L15 6 DUP REMOVE L14 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l15 1-6 cbib abs

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
2004:431241 Document No.: PREV200400435798. Copolymer 1 related polypeptides for use as **molecular weight** markers and for therapeutic use. Gad, Alexander [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Lis, Dora

[Inventor]. Nes Ziona, Israel. ASSIGNEE: Yeda Research and Development Co., Ltd., Rehovot, Israel. Patent Info.: US 6800287 October 05, 2004. Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Oct 5 2004) Vol. 1287, No. 1. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print). Language: English.

AB The present invention provides **molecular weight** markers for accurate determination of the **molecular weight** of **glatiramer acetate** and other copolymers. The present invention further provides a plurality of **molecular weight** markers for determining the **molecular weight** of **glatiramer acetate** and other copolymers which display linear relationships between molar ellipticity and **molecular weight**, and between retention time and the log of the **molecular weight.** The **molecular weight** markers also optimally demonstrate biological activity similar to **glatiramer acetate** or corresponding copolymers and can be used for treating or preventing various immune diseases.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

2004:287758 Document No. 140:302345 Genes showing altered patterns of expression in the central nervous system in multiple sclerosis and their diagnostic and therapeutic use. Dangond, Fernando; Hwang, Daehee; Gullans, Steven R. (Brigham and Women's Hospital, Inc., USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2004028339 A2 20040408, 139 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG, TR. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 2003-US29451 20030925. PRIORITY: US 2002-PV414219 20020927.

AB The present invention identifies a number of gene markers whose expression is altered in multiple sclerosis (MS). These markers can be used to diagnose or predict MS in subjects, and can be used in the monitoring of therapies. In addition, these genes identify therapeutic targets, the modification of which may prevent MS development or progression.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

2003:129777 Document No.: PREV200300129777. Copolymer 1 related polypeptides for use as **molecular weight** markers and for therapeutic use. Gad, Alexander [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Lis, Dora [Inventor]. Nes Ziona, Israel. ASSIGNEE: Yeda Research and Development Co. Ltd. at the Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel. Patent Info.: US 6514938 February 04, 2003. Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Feb 4 2003) Vol. 1267, No. 1. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print). Language: English.

AB The present invention provides **molecular weight** markers for accurate determination of the **molecular weight** of **glatiramer acetate** and other copolymers. The present invention further provides a plurality of **molecular weight** markers for determining the **molecular weight** of **glatiramer acetate** and other copolymers which display linear relationships between molar ellipticity and **molecular weight**, and between retention time and the log of the **molecular weight.** The **molecular weight** markers also optimally demonstrate biological activity similar to **glatiramer acetate** or corresponding copolymers and can be used for treating or preventing various immune diseases. In addition, the subject invention provides pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of immune diseases

comprising a polypeptide having an identified **molecular weight** and an amino acid composition corresponding to **glatiramer acetate** or a terpolymer.

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
2003:454587 Document No. 139:26602 Processes for the measurement of the potency of **glatiramer acetate.** Klinger, Ety (Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Israel; Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2003048735 A2 20030612, 88 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG, TR. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 2002-US38859 20021204. PRIORITY: US 2001-PV338767 20011204.
AB An in vitro method for the measurement of the relative potency of a test batch of **glatiramer acetate** is provided. The method is based on bio-recognition of T-cell epitopes by **glatiramer acetate** reference standard-specific T-cells which secrete cytokines in response to **glatiramer acetate** in the culture. In this method, the recognition of **glatiramer acetate** batches by T-cells is monitored by measuring the levels of interleukin-2 in the culture media by ELISA. The method is specific to **glatiramer acetate** peptides and is sensitive to the average **mol. weight** of the peptide mixture In addition, a process for preparing a batch of **glatiramer acetate** as acceptable for pharmaceutical use is described.

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
2003053452 EMBASE [**Glatiramer acetate** (Copaxone®)].
GLATIRAMERACETAT COPAXONE. Neundorfer B.. Internistische Praxis 43/1 (139-142) 2003.
Refs: 22.
ISSN: 0020-9570. CODEN: INPXAJ. Pub. Country: Germany. Language: German.

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
2000:227679 Document No. 132:264109 Copolymer 1 related polypeptides for use as **molecular weight** markers and for therapeutic use.
Gad, Alexander; Lis, Dora (Yeda Research and Development Co., Ltd., Israel; Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2000018794 A1 20000406, 72 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1999-US22402 19990924. PRIORITY: US 1998-101693 19980925.
AB The copolymer 1 related polypeptides are capable of binding to HMC class II antigen, HLA-DR1, HLA-DR2, HLA-DR4, or antigen presenting cell. The copolymer 1 related polypeptides are useful as **mol. wt** . markers for accurate determination of the **mol. weight** of **glatiramer acetate** and other copolymers. The present invention provides a plurality of **mol. weight** markers for determining the **mol. weight** of **glatiramer acetate** and other copolymers which display linear relationships between molar ellipticity and **mol. weight**, and between retention time and the log of the **mol. weight** The **mol. weight** markers also optimally demonstrate biol. activity similar to **glatiramer acetate** or

corresponding copolymers and can be used for treating or preventing various immune diseases.

=> s (gad a?/au or lis d?/au)
L16 1067 (GAD A?/AU OR LIS D?/AU)

=> s l16 and copolymer 1 related polypeptide
L17 3 L16 AND COPOLYMER 1 RELATED POLYPEPTIDE

=> dup remove l17
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L17
L18 3 DUP REMOVE L17 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l18 1-3 cbib abs

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
2004:431241 Document No.: PREV200400435798. **Copolymer 1 related polypeptides** for use as molecular weight markers and for therapeutic use. **Gad, Alexander** [Inventor, Reprint Author]; **Lis, Dora** [Inventor]. Nes Ziona, Israel. ASSIGNEE: Yeda Research and Development Co., Ltd., Rehovot, Israel. Patent Info.: US 6800287 October 05, 2004. Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Oct 5 2004) Vol. 1287, No. 1. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file. ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print). Language: English.

AB The present invention provides molecular weight markers for accurate determination of the molecular weight of glatiramer acetate and other copolymers. The present invention further provides a plurality of molecular weight markers for determining the molecular weight of glatiramer acetate and other copolymers which display linear relationships between molar ellipticity and molecular weight, and between retention time and the log of the molecular weight. The molecular weight markers also optimally demonstrate biological activity similar to glatiramer acetate or corresponding copolymers and can be used for treating or preventing various immune diseases.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
2003:129777 Document No.: PREV200300129777. **Copolymer 1 related polypeptides** for use as molecular weight markers and for therapeutic use. **Gad, Alexander** [Inventor, Reprint Author]; **Lis, Dora** [Inventor]. Nes Ziona, Israel. ASSIGNEE: Yeda Research and Development Co. Ltd. at the Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel. Patent Info.: US 6514938 February 04, 2003. Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Feb 4 2003) Vol. 1267, No. 1. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file. ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print). Language: English.

AB The present invention provides molecular weight markers for accurate determination of the molecular weight of glatiramer acetate and other copolymers. The present invention further provides a plurality of molecular weight markers for determining the molecular weight of glatiramer acetate and other copolymers which display linear relationships between molar ellipticity and molecular weight, and between retention time and the log of the molecular weight. The molecular weight markers also optimally demonstrate biological activity similar to glatiramer acetate or corresponding copolymers and can be used for treating or preventing various immune diseases. In addition, the subject invention provides pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of immune diseases comprising a polypeptide having an identified molecular weight and an amino acid composition corresponding to glatiramer acetate or a terpolymer.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
2000:227679 Document No. 132:264109 **Copolymer 1 related polypeptides** for use as molecular weight markers

and for therapeutic use. **Gad, Alexander**; **Lis, Dora** (Yeda Research and Development Co., Ltd., Israel; Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2000018794 A1 20000406, 72 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1999-US22402 19990924. PRIORITY: US 1998-101693 19980925.

AB The **copolymer 1 related polypeptides** are capable of binding to HMC class II antigen, HLA-DR1, HLA-DR2, HLA-DR4, or antigen presenting cell. The **copolymer 1 related polypeptides** are useful as mol. weight markers for accurate determination of the mol. weight of glatiramer acetate and other copolymers.

The present invention provides a plurality of mol. weight markers for determining the mol. weight of glatiramer acetate and other copolymers which display linear relationships between molar ellipticity and mol. weight, and between retention time and the log of the mol. weight The mol. weight markers also optimally demonstrate biol. activity similar to glatiramer acetate or corresponding copolymers and can be used for treating or preventing various immune diseases.

```
=> s l16 and TV markers
L19           0 L16 AND TV MARKERS

=> s l16 and glatiramer acetate
L20           9 L16 AND GLATIRAMER ACETATE

=> dup remove l21
L21 IS NOT VALID HERE
The L-number entered has not been defined in this session, or it
has been deleted.  To see the L-numbers currently defined in this
session, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> dup remove l20
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L20
L21            5 DUP REMOVE L20 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l21 -15 cbib abs
```

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
2004:431241 Document No.: PREV200400435798. Copolymer 1 related polypeptides for use as molecular weight markers and for therapeutic use. **Gad, Alexander** [Inventor, Reprint Author]; **Lis, Dora** [Inventor]. Nes Ziona, Israel. ASSIGNEE: Yeda Research and Development Co., Ltd., Rehovot, Israel. Patent Info.: US 6800287 October 05, 2004. Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Oct 5 2004) Vol. 1287, No. 1. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print). Language: English.

AB The present invention provides molecular weight markers for accurate determination of the molecular weight of **glatiramer acetate** and other copolymers. The present invention further provides a plurality of molecular weight markers for determining the molecular weight of **glatiramer acetate** and other copolymers which display linear relationships between molar ellipticity and molecular weight, and between retention time and the log of the molecular weight. The molecular weight markers also optimally demonstrate biological activity similar to **glatiramer acetate** or

corresponding copolymers and can be used for treating or preventing various immune diseases.

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
2003:129777 Document No.: PREV200300129777. Copolymer 1 related polypeptides for use as molecular weight markers and for therapeutic use. **Gad, Alexander** [Inventor, Reprint Author]; **Lis, Dora** [Inventor]. Nes Ziona, Israel. ASSIGNEE: Yeda Research and Development Co. Ltd. at the Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel. Patent Info.: US 6514938 February 04, 2003. Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Feb 4 2003) Vol. 1267, No. 1. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file. ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print). Language: English.

AB The present invention provides molecular weight markers for accurate determination of the molecular weight of **glatiramer acetate** and other copolymers. The present invention further provides a plurality of molecular weight markers for determining the molecular weight of **glatiramer acetate** and other copolymers which display linear relationships between molar ellipticity and molecular weight, and between retention time and the log of the molecular weight. The molecular weight markers also optimally demonstrate biological activity similar to **glatiramer acetate** or corresponding copolymers and can be used for treating or preventing various immune diseases. In addition, the subject invention provides pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of immune diseases comprising a polypeptide having an identified molecular weight and an amino acid composition corresponding to **glatiramer acetate** or a terpolymer.

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
2002386520. PubMed ID: 12134954. Regional peptide uptake study in the rat intestinal mucosa: **glatiramer acetate** as a model drug. Haupt Susan; Gil Efrat; Tirosh Regin; Klinger Ety; **Gad Alexander**; Rubinstein Abraham. (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Faculty of Medicine, School of Pharmacy, Israel.) Pharmaceutical research, (2002 Jun) 19 (6) 832-7. Journal code: 8406521. ISSN: 0724-8741. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.

AB PURPOSE: To identify regions of the rat intestine that are able to internalize from the lumen oligopeptides, using the model drug **glatiramer acetate** (GA). METHODS: GA was introduced into rat intestinal sacs and the integrity of GA during uptake was monitored using antibody detection. Sodium docecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and immunoblotting of intestinal homogenates that had been exposed to GA were performed to identify GA presence. An enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) protocol was adapted for GA quantification. Immunohistochemistry was undertaken to examine the rat colonic wall for GA uptake, and confocal microscopy was used to differentiate adsorbed and internalized peptide in cultured colorectal adenocarcinoma cells. RESULTS: The colon and the ileum, respectively, were identified to be the intestinal regions in which GA was maximally preserved during uptake from the lumen. GA was identified to cross the colonic wall from the epithelium to the serosa. Internalization of GA into cultured colonic epithelial cells was demonstrated. CONCLUSIONS: The rat colonic wall was identified to be less proteolytically active toward GA compared to the wall of the more proximal regions of the small intestine. GA has the capacity to penetrate from the lumen into the colonic wall. The maintenance of GA integrity within the wall of the colon offers the potential for local biological activity of the drug.

L21 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
2002:350405 Document No. 138:100305 **Glatiramer acetate** analysis in the mucosa of the rat intestine. Haupt, S.; Gil, E.; Tirosh, R.; Klinger, E.; **Gad, A.**; Rubinstein, A. (School of Pharmacy, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, 91120, Israel).

Proceedings - 28th International Symposium on Controlled Release of Bioactive Materials and 4th Consumer & Diversified Products Conference, San Diego, CA, United States, June 23-27, 2001, Volume 2, 866-867. Controlled Release Society: Minneapolis, Minn. (English) 2001. CODEN: 69CNY8.

AB **Glatiramer acetate** (GA) introduced into sacs of the rat intestine was detected in intestinal wall fractions. In intestinal segments without luminal contents GA degraded faster in proximal regions compared with the colon. Fecal meter caused rapid degradation of GA in the colon.

L21 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

2000:227679 Document No. 132:264109 Copolymer 1 related polypeptides for use as molecular weight markers and for therapeutic use. **Gad, Alexander; Lis, Dora** (Yeda Research and Development Co., Ltd., Israel; Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2000018794 A1 20000406, 72 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1999-US22402 19990924. PRIORITY: US 1998-101693 19980925.

AB The copolymer 1 related polypeptides are capable of binding to HMC class II antigen, HLA-DR1, HLA-DR2, HLA-DR4, or antigen presenting cell. The copolymer 1 related polypeptides are useful as mol. weight markers for accurate determination of the mol. weight of **glatiramer acetate** and other copolymers. The present invention provides a plurality of mol. weight markers for determining the mol. weight of **glatiramer acetate** and other copolymers which display linear relationships between molar ellipticity and mol. weight, and between retention time and the log of the mol. weight The mol. weight markers also optimally demonstrate biol. activity similar to **glatiramer acetate** or corresponding copolymers and can be used for treating or preventing various immune diseases.

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>
Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	184.18	184.39
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-12.60	-12.60

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 14:26:41 ON 14 DEC 2004